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Whole No. 874

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J. F. GRANT,

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end of the year.

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discontinue will be considered an en-
gagement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all ar-
rearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents
per square for each continuance.

Personal advertisements double the
 foregoing rates.

Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

LAW NOTICES.

JOHN I. THOMASON,
Attorney at Law,

Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL give prompt attention to
all business entrusted to his
care in the counties of Jefferson,
Blount, Marshall, DeKalb, Chero-
kee, Benton and St. Clair, and in
the Supreme Court of the State.

Office at Asheville, St. Clair coun-
ty, Ala. March 6, 1853.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February, 25 1852.

Martin & Forney,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in all the courts
in the counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Ran-
dolph and Talladega, and in the
Supreme Court of the State.

Office formerly occupied by
Walker & Martin.

JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52.
WM. H. FORNEY, 11

Walden & McSpadden,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL practice in the several
Courts of Cherokee, Benton,
St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and
Jackson.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co.,
Ala. January 12, 1852.

Whitley & Ellis,

HAVE associated themselves in
the Practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,
Alabama.

A. C. WHITLEY, January 5, '52.
A. C. ELLIS, 11

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,

Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend, promptly to all
business committed to their
charge in the Counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talla-
doga and Randolph.

A. D. RESS

N. J. TERSLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.

W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March 5, 1851.

M. B. DONEGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GAYSVILLE.

Cherokee County, Ala.—Try him.
Feb. 23d, 1853.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLI-
CITOR IN CHANCERY.

HAVE located in Oxford, Ben-
ton County, Ala. will give
prompt attention to all business
entrusted to his management.

May 3, 1853—1y.

Law Notice.

T. A. CANTREL & S. H. LIKENS,
Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chan-
cery. Office in Oxford, Ala.

W. B. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law.

ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.

WILL hereafter attend the Cir-
cuit courts of Benton, Chero-
kee, Jackson and Marshall, and as
heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery
courts of St. Clair, Blount and
DeKalb counties, and the Supreme
court of the State.

Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

JAMES MARTIN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law & Soli-
citor in Chancery.

WILL practice in Randolph and
Blount counties, and in
the Supreme Court of the State at
Asheville.

Office (pre-paid). Oakfuskee,
Blount County, Ala.
Feb. 22, —1y.

C. C. PORTER,
Ident Surgeon Dentist.

Jacksonville, Ala.

POETRY.

FROM A LADIES ALBUM.

All's for the best! he sung—and
cheerful;

Trouble and sorrow are friends in
disguise;

Folly alone goes faithless and fearful;
Courage for ever is happy and wise;

All's for the best—if men would but know
it;

Providence wishes us all for the best;
There is no dream of pundit or poet—

Heaven is gracious, and—all's for the
best.

All's for the best! set this on your
standard;

Soldier of sadness or pilgrim of love,
Who to the shores of Despair may have
wandered,

A way wearied swallow, or heart-strick-
en dove.

All's for the best! be a man, but con-
fiding;

Providence tenderly governs the rest.
The frail bark of His creature He's guid-
ing,

Wisely and warily, all for the best.

All's for the best! then fling away ter-
rors;

Meet all your foes and your fear in
the van;

In the midst of your dangers or errors,
Trust like a child, while you strive
like a man.

All's for the best! unbending,
Providence reigns from the East to
the West.

And by wisdom and mercy surrounded,
Hope and be happy that all's for the
best.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRUTH.—Truth will ever be un-
palatable to those who are deter-
mined not to relinquish error, but
can never give offence to the hon-
est and well-meaning for the plain-
dealing remonstrance of a friend
differs as widely from the rancor
of an enemy, as the friendly probe
of a physician from the dagger of
an assassin.

One who, in early years,
will not look forward with virtuous
forethought and resolution along
the path which he is to travel, will
be forced, it is probable, in matur-
er years, to look backward on it
with compunction and sorrow.

To those who have no hope
beyond this life, what is it but one
long care for its physical wants—
one long struggle with its moral
evils? Pleasures and pains alike
destroy its energies, and there is
probably a period in every one's
existence, when the soul as earnestly
desires the repose of the grave,
as the body does the rest and quiet
of the night.

PAYING THE PRINTER.—The fol-
lowing extract from an ancient
manuscript found in an antiquated
bake-oven, explains the origin of
the manner in which printers are
generally paid.

And Flinckiner, the mighty ruler
of the Squash heads, having
called his chief officers to his side,
commanded them thus:

"Go ye into all my dominions,
and command my people to gather
together their treasures, even to a
farthing, and pay all their debts
—even the very smallest!"

The officers did as they were
commanded; and after a certain
time, the ruler called them again
unto him, and demanded of them
how his orders had been obeyed.

"O, mighty Flinckiner," they
replied, "your commands were
heard throughout the land, and
fulfilled, for your people are obedi-
ent."

"And is every debt paid?"

"Yea even the smallest."

"Are the merchant, the manu-
facturer the laborer paid?"

"All paid."

"Are the tobacco and whiskey
bills settled?"

"All paid!"

"And have my people been
provided?—have they laid up a
sufficiency to feed their cats and
dogs?"

"Yea, they have even done this."

"Well, my people are worthy.
Now, go ye again unto them, and
if there be anything left, tell them
to take and pay the printer!"

Ger. Emporium.

The man who committed sui-
cide by turning himself wrong
side out and crawling through his
boots, is not expected to live.

Four editors in New Orleans
have died victims to the yellow
fever—two of the Picayune one
of the Delta, and one of the Cres-
cent.

We regret to chronicle the
death of M. F. FITZPATRICK, son
of Gov. Benj. Fitzpatrick who fell
a victim to the prevailing epidem-
ic in New Orleans on, the 23d inst;

aged about 23 years. Mr. F. had
been engaged in business in New
Orleans some two or three years
and supposing his long residence
there would protect him from the
fever, he refused to leave his post,
though urged to do so by his father
and friends. This is a melancholy
affliction to his large circle
of relatives and friends in this
section; and we deeply sympathize
with the heart-stricken father, who
has, within a year past, had to
mourn the loss of two of his sons
stricken down in the dawn of a
useful and honorable manhood.

RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER.

We stated in our last that the
deaths in New Orleans on Saturday
& Sunday last were reported to be
over 600! The reports of the Board
Sunday, 21st inst. 269

Monday, 22d " 283

Total for the two days.....552

of which 469 are reported yellow
fever.

In the list of deaths published in
the Picayune we find the following:

Of yellow fever, Johnephine
Wolf 2d inst., aged 67 years;

Salomon Wolf, her husband, 9th
inst., aged 68 years; Hannah Wolf
daughter, 9th inst., aged 22 years;

Sarah Wolf, daughter, 11th inst.;
aged 24 years; Moritz Wolf, grand
child 13th inst., aged 7 years.

Another heart bleeding para-
graph from the same paper:

"THE ORPHANS.—The 165 little
children who, left orphans by the
influence of the epidemic on their
parents, were placed by the Board
of the Health and Council Committee
in two temporary asylums one on
Julia street, the other in the Fourth
District, have all been brought to-
gether under one roof, in the large
building at the corner of Poydras
and Constance streets, First Dis-
trict, where they are taken care of
by the benevolent ladies of the So-
ciety of St. Vincent de Paul. The
Mayor, who visit daily all the pub-
lic hospital infirmaries and asylums
said to us in conversation yester-
day that he could stand the hospital
pretty well being accustomed to
such sights but that it was difficult
not to be moved by the scene this
asylum presents with so many un-
fortunate children crying for their
mothers.

God help the orphan children!

Private accounts represents the
state of affairs much worse than the
authorized published accounts.

The Delta calls Sunday "the black
day."

The twenty-four hours from 6
o'clock on Sunday, the 21st, con-
stitute the blackest day in the
gloomy annals of the fearful pesti-
lence, which has desolated our city.
It is, we trust, the maximum point
of our calamity. The reported
deaths for the period were 269
of which 230 were of yellow fever
and fifteen are not stated. To this
the Crescent adds 28, which are re-
ported to have been entered in St.
Patrick's without certificates, and
eighteen in the Hebrew Cemeteries
Nos. 1 and two, from which no
reports had been received up to the
returns of the Board of Health.
This would make a total of 315
deaths for twenty-four hours, which
is more than double our usual
weekly mortality when not afflicted
by an epidemic.

NEW ORLEANS Aug. 22.

Report of deaths for last 24 hours
ending at 6 o'clock this morning
283—of yellow fever, 230.

An extract from a private letter
has found its way into the papers,
which gives a very graphic and
truthful description of the promi-
nent characteristics of the Presi-
dent. It was written in refer-
ence to his contemplated visit to
New York to attend the opening
of the Crystal Palace.

"Gen. Pierce is ardent in his
temperament, acute in his sensi-
bilities, and impulsive in his feel-
ings. But discipline has made
them subordinate to prudence.
They all sprang from noble aspi-
ration generosity, active phil-
anthropy and exalted honor.
He loves his country as a patriot
should, and he loves his fellow
man with a tolerant and generous
brotherhood. He has no dark
corners in his soul to hide away
resentments and nurse revenge—
he has no concealments that would
dishonor the purest magnanimity
and he has no disguise that would
mock praiseworthy gratitude—the
possession of exalted station gives
him no pride to pamper and no
exclusiveness to offend. He bows
with humility to this attestation
of popular confidence and favor,
never forgetting that though he is

Chief Magistrate he has been taken
from the ranks, and will return to
the ranks as one of the sovereign
people.

Bring him within the reach of
the influences that cluster around
his heart and guide his conduct,
and Gen. Pierce will exhibit those
elements the most commend, dig-
nity, and honor the character
of man.

He will make these impressions
upon the thousands that will hear
his ardent and graceful eloquence
and more than this, with those who
may come within the range of
social intercourse."

CHOWING.—Colonel G. W. Ken-
dall writes from Paris to the Picay-
une, as follows:

"I feel a disposition to crow
this morning. Do not our clippers
outsell them all, our steamers out-
run them all, our Colt's revolvers
outshoot them all, and our thrash-
ing machines out thrash them all,
or thrash them all out, if you will?

If a man on this side wishes to keep
his throat moist does he not swallow
an American julep, collier, or cock-
tail? If he wishes to keep his blood
purified, does he not use American
sarsaparilla and pills? If he wishes
to keep ahead on the road, does he
not buy an American trotter? If
he wishes to keep warm, does he
not procure an American stove? If
he wishes to keep cool, does he not
send for American ice? If he
wishes to keep his money and
effects safe, does he not purchase
one of Hobbs' American locks?

If he wishes to keep himself and
family from want or starvation
does he not go to America, or turn
his eyes and thoughts in that direc-
tion? Tell you that I feel Chap-
manish this morning—repeat, that
I have a desire to crow, and lustily
over the landwork and advantages
of my own countrymen.

"Are not American authors now
more read than any others on this
side? Certainly—Where does the
Englishman obtain a knowledge of
his own vernacular? From Noah
Webster and Lindley Murray, to
be sure, for the dictionary of the
one and the grammar of the other
have crowded almost everything else
from the schools where the language
is taught in its purity."

To the foregoing questions, a
New York journal adds the follow-
ing—"If any one wants somebody
to crow does he not send for an
American editor?"

YELLOW FEVER.—The progress
of this terrible scourge in New
Orleans, has not been arrested, and
its ravages continue to be most
fearful. Notwithstanding the vast
reduction in the population by flight
and death, the number of daily
internments had not, at our latest
dates diminished—the average be-
ing about 200 per day. We have
no record in history of any epidemic
in whose fall sweep has been so
desolating so deadly.

THE PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.—All
the Virginia Democratic papers
as well as the Democratic press of
the country generally, oppose the
proposition that the General Govern-
ment shall build this road. The
Louisville (Ky.) Democratic oppose
it with great zeal, and brings up,
as appropriate reminiscence, the cel-
ebrated Cumberland road, which
figured so largely in politics in the
days of Gen. Jackson.

CHAMBERLAIN ROAD.—Every one
has heard of this great improvement
the federal government once under-
took. Its history, however is be-
ginning to fade out of the memory
of men. One fact ought to be
kept in mind. This road was but
a common turnpike and it cost the
federal government \$18,000 per
mile. Private enterprise would
have done the same work for about
\$2,000 per mile. At this rate what
will the Pacific Rail Road cost, if
Uncle Sam undertakes it? It is
worth about say \$1000,000,000; but
as it will cost the federal govern-
ment nine times as much as it is
worth, set down the outlay at \$9,000,
000,000. This is upon the suppo-
sition that the road shall be forced
through by dint of perseverance
and a faithless purse. We don't
expect this to be done, however.
Perhaps, if a start should ever be
made, one hundred miles or so may
be built. By that time it will have
bankrupted the treasury broken
down two or three administrations,
and a third or fourth one will pray
for some way to get rid of it.

MINING IN EAST TENNESSEE.—
The mineral resources of Tennes-
see are beginning to attract the at-
tention of European capitalists—
Some of the copper ores of that re-
gion have been sent to London and
analyzed, and a company in that
city have sent out an agent to ex-

amine and purchase mining lands.

This agent has purchased three
in East Tennessee—one of 180
acres, for \$150,000, another of 160
acres for \$75,000, and another for
\$30,000. A few years since these
lands were entered at from 50 cents
down to one cent an acre. With
the copper are found gold silver
lead and zinc.

[From the American Union.

\$100,

OR
THE ANONYMOUS LETTER.

A TALE OF CAMBRIDGE.

BY WARREN T. ASHTON.

CHAPTER I.

THE RAYNER FAMILY.

Within a short distance of the
college in the city of Cambridge,
dwelt a few years ago, a widow
lady, whom for the purposes of
our story, we shall take the liberty
of calling Mrs. Rayner.

Her husband had been a thriv-
ing mechanic, who, unfortunately,
just entered the highway of pros-
perity, so that his wife was thrown
by his premature decease upon her
own resources for the support of
herself and her two small children.

But, being a woman of energy
and ability, she had maintained
her little family comfortably, and
managed to give the boy and girl
a very tolerable education. It was
fortunate for Mrs. Rayner that her
lot, previous to her marriage, had
been cast in the midst of poverty,
for there she acquired a familiarity
with the harder side of life which
was of infinite service to her in
struggling against the trials that
beset her.

She had learned the trade of a
tailor, and at the death of her
husband, as applied herself to it.
Fortune smiled upon her well-
directed endeavors, and though she
had dwelt in an humble abode and
fared but coarsely, she realized that
even poverty is not entirely un-
blest.

The son and daughter arrived at
years of maturity. Charles Ray-
ner after several years of study
and perseverance, became assistant
bookkeeper, in the counting-room
of a rich merchant in Boston.

Though his salary was small, it
was piously devoted to the uses of
the family. Annie Rayner had
learned her mother's trade, and
where all were industrious and
prudent, the dwelling of Mrs.
Rayner was the abode of comfort
and happiness.

In the midst of their little pros-
perity it is not strange that a de-
sire to make a better appearance
in the world, gradually invaded
the minds of the son and daughter.
The old house was dark and deso-
late—had all the attributes of
cheerless poverty; and though in-
dustry and contentment had long
rendered it tolerable, the day of in-
dignity had passed by, and their
improved circumstances seemed
to warrant the renting of a more
airy and stylish dwelling.

Perhaps this was a mistaken no-
tion, but we do not mean to "crow"
over the improbability of indulging
such vain aspirations.—Every body
ought to know his business best,
and if the small thought it advisable
to crawl out of his comfortable
case and move into the deserted
shell of the lobster, why it is no
business of ours.

The dingy old house was aban-
doned, and the neat, spacious a-
bode, wherein the opening of our
story finds the family located, was
taken. It took nearly all the sav-
ings of the poor widow to furnish
it; but then her children, for whom
she had toiled all her lifetime, had
come to maturity, and she thought
it proper that the accident of pov-
erty should not too strongly mark
their destiny.

And perhaps the loving mother
had some other motives, which she
would not have been willing to
"speak out loud." Annie was
just seventeen, and the most beau-
tiful creature that the soil of Cam-
bridge—albeit classic soil and cel-
ebrated for its fair damsels—ever
nourished into womanhood.

Annie was pretty, though she
was a tailor, and the good
mother had sense enough to be-
lieve that being a tailor was no
detriment to her understanding or
her capacity to make even a rich
man happy.

Mrs. Rayner knew that it is the
inevitable destiny of young maid-
ens to have beaux, and though
not quite so inevitable, that mat-
rimony is part and parcel of their
lot.

She was a fond mother, and it
may have occurred to her that no
very stylish young gentleman
would be likely to come a wooing

her daughter in the old house,
where she had spent the years of
her severest struggles with the de-
mons of poverty.

This is, however, only a surmise
of ours, and we beg leave to give
it no more weight than its reason-
ableness demands.

The rent of the house was two
hundred dollars a year. It was a
large sum for a family in their cir-
cumstances to pay; but then the
united products of all their indus-
try seemed to warrant the outlay.

Though for a twelvemonth the
Rayner family were happy in the
new house, and they had no diffi-
culty in keeping their expenses
within the income, the experiment
proved to be a failure. Mrs. Ray-
ner by a fall on the ice, received a
severe injury in the spine, which
induced a most distressing illness.

For six months, she scarcely
rose from her bed, and during all
this time, Annie, like a gentle
spirit from the heaven of love,
watched over and soothed her in
her anguish.

Charles's salary was all the fam-
ily had to depend upon, and it rap-
idly melted away before the con-
tinued demands for food, medicine
and medical attendance.

The poor clerk was in deep dis-
tress. His pittance was as noth-
ing now, and he could not calmly
regard the threatening pressure of
want. He had borrowed money
the grocer and the provision deal-
ers were clamorous for the pay-
ment of their bills, and to cap the
climax of his misery, two quarters
rent of the house remained un-
paid.

Mrs. Rayner's health was now
partially restored, but neither she
nor Annie had added a dollar to
the income of the family for more
than a month. Poverty, cold
and repulsive, stared them in the
face, and threatened to lay its icy
grasp upon them.

The landlord had repeatedly de-
manded the amount of rent due
him, and at last threatened to ex-
pel them, unless it was immedi-
ately paid.

"A hundred dollars! mother,"
said Annie wiping away the tears
that had gathered in her eyes; "we
can never make up that sum."

"Alas, I fear not, my child; we
must sell this furniture, and remove
to a more humble abode," replied
Mrs. Rayner, sadly.

"We can return to the old house
again," sighed Annie; "perhaps
we ought not to have left it."

Mrs. Rayner was silent. Per-
haps some compunctious reflections
upon the indulgence of her mater-
nal pride disturbed her. She had
been chastened by the rude hand
of disease, which had rolled back
many a fond aspiration for her be-
loved daughter.

Charles had introduced into his
mother's family the son of his
wealthy employer, who was a stu-
dent at the University. Giles
Morton was a dashing young gen-
tleman, full of life and energy, full
of fine sentiments and glowing im-
pulses.

"Mrs. Rayner could not fail to
observe the impression which An-
nie's matchless beauty produced
upon the mind of the student, and
her maternal heart kindled with
hopeful presages of a brilliant des-
tiny for her daughter.

Giles Morton frequently repeat-
ed his visits, and the kind mother
discovered how welcome they
were to Annie. But, if her hopes
flattered her with the brightness of
the future, she had prudence
enough to exercise a proper caution
in the matter. The young man
was the only son of a wealthy and
aristocratic father, who would prob-
ably never consent to a union
with a poor girl.

During her long illness, Giles
had continued his visits, and the
anxious mother saw how deeply
the heart of Annie was impressed
by his handsome face and winning
address.

The cold hand of sickness had
banished many of her aspiring
thoughts, and she now regarded
the visits of the student with much
distrust, suspecting that his mo-
tives were evil.

Annie thought of her brilliant
lover in connection with

and the poor widow trembled with emotion.

"Do not, pack up and be off."

"I will move on Monday."

"You must pay the rent first," said Mr. Flint, in a firm and decided tone.

"It is utterly impossible, sir."

"Then I must attach your goods."

Mrs. Rayner had never thought of such a thing, and the landlord's purpose was too apparent to be doubted.

"Very well, Mr. Flint," replied she, struggling to suppress the tears that rose to her eyes; "I cannot do more than I have done, and if you choose to beggar me, I cannot help it."

Annie, knowing nothing of the details of business, was appalled at the threat of the landlord, and though she did not clearly understand the nature of such an attachment as he threatened them with mingled her tears with those of her mother.

Mr. Flint rose and approached the door, his hand on the knob, he paused to consider, but believing the flood of anguish in which he had plunged the poor females, would best subserve his interests, he bade them a hasty good morning and departed.

Mr. Flint was a man of business. He kept his conscience for Sunday use, and never allowed it to go about with him week days. In his pew at church, he could feel for the distresses of the widow and orphan, but his business policy and his christian philanthropy were not intended to be used at the same time. One was worldly thrift; the other a convenient system of philosophy, whose subtleties absorbed the sins of its co-ordinates. He could rob the widow of her last penny, and compound for the deed by sending missionaries to Otaheite and Siam.

The landlord departed, believing that he had produced a proper impression upon the mind of Mrs. Rayner. He had given her an example of business decision, which he hoped and trusted would procure the payment of the debt.

At the door he was met by Giles Morton. "If the antipodes of human nature ever met, they confronted each other at the door of Mrs. Rayner's house, on this occasion."

Giles glanced at the landlord; he saw the old twinkle of his eye and in his great, manly soul, he despised him. Passing on, he entered the sitting-room.

"Good morning, Mrs. Rayner; good morning, Annie—what, in tears? Ah, I see it all!"

"You find us in trouble, Mr. Morton, replied the widow, drying her tears."

They had been perceived in the very act of weeping, and however willing they might have been to conceal the cause of their present misery, it was now impossible.

"I see it all, Mrs. Rayner; that miserable Flint has been here."

"He has, indeed; but we ought not to blame him."

"Blame him! the miserable villain!" said Giles warmly, "he deserves a good smart whipping."

"Nay, it is our fault; we could not pay him the rent."

"The scoundrel! he is a rich man, and threatens—but no matter, Mrs. Rayner; I understand it all; your long illness has embarrassed you. But you must let me be your friend. How much do you owe him?"

Annie was mortified at the situation in which her lover found her family—mortified at the thought of his offering them pecuniary assistance, and she was obliged to retire to conceal her confusion.

"Don't go, Annie," said he, approaching her; but she had gone.

"Poor girl, she feels it deeply," continued he, "but no matter, it is all over now. How much do you owe him, Mrs. Rayner?"

"I cannot consent to receive assistance from you, Mr. Morton," answered the widow, resolved to check the unpleasant forwardness of the young gentleman.

"Poh! madam you must consent."

"Never, sir."

"Why, Mrs. Rayner, I hope you are not offended."

"No, sir, but I cannot accept money from you."

Giles stopped to think a moment, albeit it was not a habit to which he was very much addicted; but then Giles was shrewd, and a single dash of his ready thought disclosed the occasion of Mrs. Rayner's scruples. She suspected he did not mean well by her daughter.

"Poh! I'll fix that all right. Silly old woman, to think any such thing," thought Giles, as he complacently seated himself by her side.

"Mrs. Rayner, I love your daughter," he said abruptly.

"I feared it."

"You feared it! am I monster, that you should fear it! Annie does not fear it, nor think me a villain, or a heathen."

"She is young, Mr. Morton."

"She is eighteen, I am twenty. We have already discussed the matter, and with your leave, we look forward to matrimony—that's plain talk, anyhow."

Mrs. Rayner could but smile at the bluntness of the student. His honesty completely dissipated her

suspicion and she began to regard the old house with dislike again.

Giles was frank and manly, and the widow not only gave her consent to the union, but also, after much haggling, consented to receive the hundred dollars from him as a loan.

"But, Mr. Morton," said the widow, "pray do not mention it to Charles. The poor boy has been almost harrassed to death to pay our family bills; he does not know anything about the rent, not even that we owe any, for I have always attended to that myself."

"Not a word. Now where is Annie?"

Annie came again, and though it is not our privilege to narrate the particulars of the subsequent interview, we assure the reader that it was exceedingly pleasant—full of sighs, sentiment, and all sorts of sweet sayings.

CHAPTER III

THE ANONYMOUS LETTER.

It was particularly unfortunate that Giles Morton did not happen to be the possessor of one hundred dollars at this interesting period of his existence. It would have saved him the trouble of applying to his "governor" for the same; not however, that the worthy patriarch was over scrupulous about such indulgences, for he was liberal, both in his views and with his purse, even to a fault.

But somehow Giles had an undefined dread of being asked what he designed to do with the money. He did not intend to say anything about his proposed matrimonial relations until after he had graduated and being a senior, he was not destined to feed a great while on anticipation.

And then there was another circumstance which particularly annoyed him just now.—His father had for several weeks been nursing a suspicion that Giles was getting a little dissipated—that he gambled now and then, and indulged in other fashionable vices.

The old gentleman set his life by Giles, and the suspicion was terrible. He began to think he had over indulged the boy and treated himself to a great many self-reproaches, in view of his weakness.

Now as we have mystery, even in a newspaper story, we have not the least objection to clearing up the young man's character, and we proceed any further. The youth was bold, free, and dashing, but he was entirely innocent of anything like dissipation.

But at the same time the old gentleman was justified in his suspicions, for he had actually seen his son enter a noted gaming house, but Giles had gone to save a friend.

Mr. Morton was angry, and in a fit of ill-humor soundly rated his son for the act.—Giles was high strung, but he calmly stated the motive that had actuated him. The father was incredulous—refused to believe the statement, and Giles, too independent to vindicate himself any farther, remained silent.

The impression was confirmed, and Mr. Morton wept bitterly in secret over the supposed profligacy of the young man.

But a few weeks partially healed the wound, and the affectionate familiarity of the parties was fully restored. Unfortunately for Giles he had incurred the hatred of a villain, who, with some sinister purpose in view, seemed disposed to destroy the harmony which existed between the father and son.

If there is anything in the world more particularly mean and despicable than another it is on anonymous letter. Not even the tenderest friend can be entirely proof against the influence of the cowardly weapon. A suspicion, it nothing more, is kindled by it—a suspicion, that may poison even the heart of innocence itself, and sander the bands of the purest friendship.

Mr. Morton was seated in his private office. Among the letters that were handed him from the post office, was a dirty envelope, in which was inclosed a blank check. On the back of it was written a charge against Giles, which appalled the heart of the devoted father. It ran as follows:—

"Mr. Morton—Sir:—Your son Giles is in the daily habit of visiting the daughter of a poor woman in Cambridge. His purpose is base and wicked."

The merchant dropped the paper and gasped for breath. He was a good man, and probably nothing seemed so vile and gross, as the crime with which the writer of the paper charged his only son. It was in direct confirmation of the terrible suspicions he had entertained, and though the miserable charge was not sustained by even the name of the writer, his unhappy frame of mind prompted him to believe it.

He wrung his hands in agony. Giles, his son—his heir—upon whom he had lavished all the wealth of his paternal affection—Giles was a villain!

For an hour he wept in bitterness of spirit over the fall of his noble boy. The thought that the dirty scroll was the work of an enemy, never occurred to him.

In the midst of his affliction,

Giles entered to office to obtain the hundred dollars. Mr. Morton looked at him; his mein was not that of a villain; he did not blush in the presence of his father.

Mr. Morton spoke not; his soul was too full for words.

"Father, I want a hundred dollars this morning," said Giles, speaking in an easy, confident tone which, with his present feelings, quite amazed his father.

"For what?" asked Mr. Morton, coldly.

"I must beg your indulgence on that point, father. I do not wish to tell now, but I assure you it is for a good purpose—one that you will cordially approve."

"Indeed!"

"You must trust me, this time, and as soon as the circumstances will permit, I will disclose the use to which I intend to put it."

[Concluded next week.]

NATURAL EXPRESSION.

The most effective and stirring thing which a man can utter, is that which he knows most clearly and feels most deeply. All labors straining and painful reaching after something more and better and deeper, than one's own proper thoughts and sentiments, must always, inevitably, defeat itself, and bring out only that which is far weaker and far poorer than those familiar sentiments, which lie on the very surface of the mind.

These, as far as they go, are real. But the strain to produce more than one has, and to do more and better than one can, will bring forth nothing but wind; mere resemblances of some pattern, which it would faintly shadow with life substance; form without life.

And so nature and truth get their revenge upon the mind, by justifying its poor opinion of itself. The depths of human thought and feeling find their outlet, only through the channels of our most familiar thoughts and most habitual feelings. These must first be set in motion, before the pent up waters beneath can get vent, and come up to the surface, and flow forth in a full and gushing stream. Let a man be true to his own mind; and set a generous value upon his own sentiments and affections, and he will soon find his confidence justified, and his generosity rewarded.

They will soon furnish him the finest and richest products of which his nature is capable. And we actually find that the greatest productions of literature are characterized, more than by any other thing, by a simple, natural, fresh, and appropriate utterance of truth, so seemingly familiar, that we are surprised less at their magnitude and weight, than they should never have occurred to us in the same light before. Thus, too, it often happens, when men have been diving as deep as they can, that they find the pearls which they bring up to be nothing more than thoughts and convictions which had escaped their notice only because they were so familiar. It is therefore from no far-sought region, so that we are to bring the best liveliest products of the mind, but from our own domestic treasure; out of our own living experience; out of our own practical convictions; out of our own familiar thoughts. It is from this fountain alone, that there can be any genuine issue of the old and the new.

Bib. Sacra.

THE NEW COMET.

The Charleston Standard, of the 23d instant, says: The citizens of Charleston and Sullivan's Island are now enjoying a fine view of the new comet, of N. Klinkerfuss, which is plainly visible to the naked eye, from 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 in the evening. It may be seen at that time a little North of West, about 15 deg. above the horizon, or, as the plough boy would say, about an hour high. The nucleus is bright, and the tail which streams upwards, is easily seen by a good eye; with the glass in common use on the island, the bright stream of the tail would be described in common language as being three or four feet long.

This comet was first noticed by N. Klinkerfuss, at Göttingen, on the 10th of June last. On the 25th of July, at 52 minutes past 8, it was seen at the National Observatory at Washington. Mr. Ferguson then fixed its position at a little North of a group of small stars in Leo Minor; right ascension 2 min. 44 sec.; declination, 6 min. 24 sec. south.

Its perihelion passage is on the 27th of this month, before which time it will probably be still higher or than now.

Its approximate elements, as computed by M. Bruhns, of Berlin, are as follows:

Perihelion passage August 27th, 218 M. time, Berlin.

Longitude of perihelion 310 deg. 31 min. 12 1/2 min.

Place of the ascending node 140 deg. 50 min. 27, 6 min.

Inclination 59 deg. 54 min. 23 1/2 min.

Longitude of perihelion distance, 9,491,256—motion.

The American Almanac for 1853, though containing a long article on the recent discoveries of Comets makes no mention of this one; we therefore conclude that it comes an unexpected visitor to our side of space.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1853.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the Cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by law. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building, New York Tribune Building; Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets.

CALIFORNIA.—The recent news from California represent the mines as generally productive, and new and valuable discoveries constantly. Great trouble and serious riots have also occurred with a numerous class called squatters, who boldly assert the right of procuring property by robbery. In San Francisco they take possession of lots not actually occupied, regardless of any claim, however just, which others may have to them. The Sheriff was recently dangerously wounded in endeavoring to dispossess one of this class, who in turn fatally wounded one of the squatters. The same state of things also exists, only in a worse degree in several of the agricultural districts, extending to open robbery of all kinds of property and stock. The Alta California says they have no hope of protection from the State government, nor of relief except from the General Government. The Charleston Mercury in commenting on this subject, says that it is difficult to imagine how the General Government is to interfere for their relief, and if their State government "shall be found inconsistent with the possession of property and the peaceable existence of communities, it is a law of their own ordaining, and as they sow so must they reap."

The highest judicial authorities of the State have also recently made a singular decision, "that the mines of gold and other precious metals of California are the exclusive property of the State; that the United States have no interest in them and cannot exercise any jurisdiction over them."

WILL'S VALLEY POST.—We received by Saturday morning's mail, the first five numbers of the above named paper. It is published weekly, at Porterville, DeKalb Co. by C. E. Hopkins & Co. and edited by H. M. D. Foster. The paper is very neatly printed on entirely new materials, and will bear a comparison in this respect, with any paper in the southern country. There is a degree of energy, industry and talent displayed in the editorial department of the paper, seldom to be found in a village, or even a city paper; but on this subject we are relieved from any necessity to speak particularly or at length, after mentioning the name of the Editor, who is extensively known in this and adjoining States, as Judge, Lawyer, Politician, and Author, and also a warm and thorough going advocate of Internal Improvements and Education.

Judge Porter formerly represented Tuscaloosa Co. in the Legislature, and was at the last election a candidate for the Senate but defeated by a very worthy gentleman. The Judge is evidently in the wrong track now for political preferment. The people are great utilitarians, and far too sagacious to exchange so good a public servant for the year round, in his present useful capacity, for a few weeks service in the Senate, which almost any body can perform.

We cheerfully place "The Post" on our exchange list and hope that it may long continue to disseminate useful and valuable information among the worthy, virtuous and industrious community in the midst of which it is published.

The yellow fever at last accounts was somewhat on the increase in Mobile.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMSHIP EUROPA, AT HALIFAX.

Baltimore, Aug. 30.

The British Mail steamship Europa, Captain Lorr, arrived at Halifax, N. S. on Monday night from Liverpool, which port she left on the 20th instant.

The Liverpool Markets.—Corros since the departure of the Arabia on the 13th instant, had been dull. Fair qualities were a shade lower, and the lower grades had declined from an eighth of a penny to a farthing per lb.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The political news by this arrival is unimportant. The aspect of Eastern affairs is unchanged, and everything has remained quiet since the announcement that the Porte had accepted the note of the four Powers. The Moldavian Divan had been convoked, and the Hospodars solicited to remain. The Czar has given them permission to remain or go to Constantinople.

Rossio Pacua has notified the Austrian government that the occupation of Serbia by the Austrian troops will be regarded as a declaration of war, but that in the meantime the Porte undertakes to preserve order in the Provinces.

Lord John Russell stated in the House of Commons that the Mosquito was in progress of negotiation, and that he hoped the result would be satisfactory.

ADDITIONAL PER EUROPA.

Baltimore, August 31.

The Europa arrived at Boston at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, and we glean from our files of English papers the following additional particulars of European intelligence.

A telegraphic dispatch received in Liverpool dated on the morning of the 20th inst. says that Louis Napoleon had relinquished his contemplated journey to Dieppe in consequence of the new complication of the Eastern Question.

It was rumored in Vienna that should Russia make an inroad into Serbia, Austria would occupy the fortress of Belgrade.

The latest intelligence from St. Petersburg states that notwithstanding the negotiation going on for peace, the war department was as active as ever. The cholera had again appeared in Warsaw. The Czar's acceptance of the proposition from Austria it is said, will not be unaccompanied by conditions, as he will not consent to evacuate the Principalities until the Porte has signed an agreement tantamount to the concession of all the points in dispute.

Advices from Constantinople to the 25th instant, state that the Persian Ambassador had given the Sultan full assurances that he should receive assistance if he needed it, measures having been taken by the Shah to raise an army of sixty thousand men to be placed at the disposal of the Sultan.

The Turkish Government has ordered the Greek Bishops to return to their bishoprics immediately if having been ascertained that Russian agents were fomenting disorders in various parts of the country.

When the intelligence reached Serbia of the threatened occupation of that territory by the Austrian troops, the Prince of Serbia replied that he would resist such occupation by force. The whole Province was arming, and a force of thirty thousand men had been already collected.

The latest despatches from Constantinople concern in stating that the people continued favorable to resisting Russia.

YELLOW FEVER IN MOBILE.—We are pained to see that the yellow fever is fearfully upon the increase in the city of Mobile. The Board of Health reports interventions for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, P. M., on the 28th—of yellow fever 18; other diseases 9. Total 27. And for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, P. M., on the 29th—of yellow fever 29; other diseases 5. Total 34.

The Tribune says:—

"It will have been seen by the reports of the Board of Health, that the yellow fever is on the increase."

Prudence now dictates that those who are not acclimated—although we hardly know exactly what the term means—should leave the city. Those who cannot without abandoning duties, should be calm, careful in diet, and keep within doors at night and within the shade during the day."

THE FORCE OF LOVE.—A marriage was celebrated a few days ago in the church of Rue St. Antoine Paris, and in the course of the ceremony a young woman of great beauty who had been observed pale and agitated in the body of the church, was seized with convulsion. Assistance was offered her and when she recovered the ceremony had terminated and the wedding party had quitted the church. She immediately ran after them and attempted to throw herself beneath the wheels of the carriage containing the newly married pair, but she was prevented! On this she flew into a violent passion against the persons who held her, and conducted herself so violently that she had to be put into a place of safety. Inquiries having been made respecting her, it was ascertained that she was the mistress of the man who had married; and that he had sworn repeatedly never to marry any one but her. Having learned that this marriage was fixed on, she became desperate and resolved to create scandal.

After being locked up some time a change came over her, and bursting into tears she spoke of her faithless lover with great tenderness and said that she would die to secure his happiness. She was conveyed to the hospital. A case of a somewhat similar kind has also to be related. A cabinet maker living in the Marais, became passionately attached to a female, who however, declined to marry him because he was not possessed of a sufficient fortune. This refusal gave such a strong desire of being wealthy, that his mind was affected; in this state he fancied he had suddenly become a millionaire and that every piece of paper which fell into his hands was a bank note. On Sunday he went into a restaurant and ate a comfortable dinner. When the waiter presented the bill he produced the prospectus of a writing master, which he had been given him in the street and representing that it was a 5000 note, requested change for it. The waiter had him conveyed to the commissary of police. There it was ascertained

beyond doubt that he was mad and he was sent to the prefecture. Galigani's Messenger, Paris;

A VOLTEUR'S FEAT.—The feat of jumping from a balloon the jumper sustained by an India rubber rope, was ready performed on Thursday. It was the most stupendous feat of daring & address that the Parisians have not been permitted to witness. From one side of the balloon hung to the Indian rubber cord, descending 159 feet and then returning and being fastened to the other side of the car. It thus formed a strong loop. The athlete was dressed as Mercury; his body, from the neck to the small of the back was enclosed in a frame work, which enabled him to endure the suspension without wrenching or dislocating. The rope passed through an eyelet in the middle of the back, placed so that he was held in perfect equilibrium. When the balloon had reached an altitude double that of the supposed elasticity of the cord the volteur appeared on the edge of the car, looked over his eyes, and dove off into space. The eyelet slipped along the rope, so that the first 150 feet were a positive fall through the air without resistance or break. The rest of the way was an elongation of the rope. It stretched four times its length making in all a descent of 600 feet, accomplished in two seconds.

After having attained its lowest point, the rope contracted once, perhaps 200 feet, and then descended again. There was no further rebound, and no oscillation the volteur lay calmly cradled in mid air, and probably spent the leisure was now permitted to enjoy in recovering his breath and contemplating the prospect. The acrobat above now commenced at the windlass, and gradually wound his dangling friend up again. In four minutes he climbed over the car, having made the fastest time that any human being has ever achieved, except such as have been shot from cannons as Barron Munchausen said he was 1 link. Six hundred feet in two seconds is at the rate of three miles and a half a minute. We are waiting now to know what will be done next.

A NEW KIND OF COTTON.—The editor of the New York Tribune has seen a specimen of a new and very beautiful sort of cotton brought from the Pine Indians of New Mexico Boundary Commissions. Its peculiarity consists in a fine silky staple, superior in length and strength to all kinds previously known. The seed has been introduced into Texas, and the plant will soon be grown there extensively. It has also the great advantage of not degenerating, and not requiring a renewal of the seed. The plant, if all these peculiarities are proved permanently to belong to it, must effect a revolution in cotton raising.

FREAKS OF AN INDIAN.—PECULIAR EFFECT OF TEN HOT WEATHER.—I saw a man on Friday afternoon, an Indian named Peter Sunrise, and who says his father's name was Peter Sandow, was arrested by the police of the third district, for depositing himself in an uncivil manner by diving himself of his clothes, and carrying them under his arm, in which condition he paraded the streets, and as a natural consequence attracted the attention of all sorts of people. When he found himself pursued he retreated into a house in President street, proceeding to the roof, three glass bottles and other missiles among the crowd below which had gathered in large numbers to witness the fun. He was finally secured and locked up. He hails from the vicinity of Buffalo, N. Y.

During the last fifty years, France with a population of more than five millions has increased in the number of her people by little more than the two States of New York and Pennsylvania, which not more than one sixth her population in the same period.

Holloway's Pills, a Wonderful Remedy for Indigestion, Bilious Complaints, and Sick Headaches.—Thomas Goodman, Esq., of Baker-street, Portman-square, had for many years suffered from indigestion and frequent bilious attacks, and was very seldom free from severe sick headaches. He had consulted the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the metropolis, but could derive no permanent relief from their remedies; at last, tired out by their success, he resorted to the use of Holloway's Pills, which so renovated his system and strengthened his constitution, that he neither suffers from bile, indigestion, or headache, but enjoys the best of health.

LAND SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Shelby county, I will, on the 26th day of September, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, sell, on a credit of six months, the following described lands, he longing to the estate of James B. Niven, deceased, viz: The south east fourth of the north west fourth and the south west fourth of the north east fourth of Section 36, Township 14, Range 6 east, lying in Benton County. The purchaser will be required to give note with approved security. August 31st, 1853.

D. N. McCLANAHAN, Admr.

Sept. 6, 1853—31.

Administrators Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Benton Co., made on the 8th day of August, 1853, the undersigned administrators will proceed to sell before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, one thousand dollars of the purchase money payable on the first of January 1854, and the remainder on the first of January 1855, with interest from date, the following described land, to-wit:

N. W. q. and the N. 1/4 of the S. W. q. of section 11, township 14, range 7. Also all that part or parcel of land lying west of the old Gin house of Asa Carroll, dec'd, and 64 square rods taking the Gin house and cotton screw, and all that pertains thereto, in the N. E. q. of section 11, township 14, range seven, containing in all two hundred and eighty-eight acres, more or less, and known as the Asa Carroll place, seven miles west of Jacksonville on the Green's Ferry road. Also 34 acres off the south side of the N. E. q. of section 14, township 14, range 7.

Also at the same time and place, on terms to be made known on the day, a Negro Woman named Magdalena and Boy Child—the woman aged about 21 years, the child near two years old.

M. T. TAYLOR, Adrs.

J. D. TAYLOR, Adrs.

Sept. 6, 1853—31.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

Court of Probate for said County, Special Term, Sept. 2nd, A.D. 1853.

THIS day came J. H. Burton, Guardian of Wm. D. & Mary S. Burton, his minor children, and filed his accounts and vouchers for an annual settlement; Whereupon it is ordered that Monday the 10th day of October next be set for making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a regular Term of said Court to be holden at the Court House for said County, on said Monday the 10th day of October next, and object to the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of Probate of said County, at Office this 2nd day of September, A. D. 1853.

A. WOODS, Judge

Sept. 6, 1853.

BOOKS & STATIONERY, WHOLESALE.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of all who may intend purchasing articles in the above line to his establishment. His stock, he believes, is the best in the Southern country, and his prices the lowest.

BOOKS.—Of every variety and description and in every department of Literature, Science and the Arts.

MEDICAL AND LAW BOOKS.—An extensive stock.

RELIGIOUS AND DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.—For every denomination of Christians. FAMILY BIBLES of every quality.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—His stock embraces every book in demand.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.—All the books used by the various denominations, constantly on hand.

STATIONERY.—Every article of French, English and American Stationery and Fancy Stationery—a very fine stock. Gold Pens, of every kind and quality.

PAPER MACHE GOODS.—Writing Desks, Portfolios, Cabinets, Albums, &c., made of this material. Fine Engravings, Oil Painting, and Illustrated Books.

BLANK BOOKS.—Manufactured to order in any style. Record Books, Dockets, Tax Books, and every other kind of Books used by sheriffs Clerks of Courts, &c. made to any pattern. A large stock of Record Books of all sizes constantly on hand of superior quality.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Invoice, Day Books &c., &c., of my own manufacture, a very heavy assortment always on hand.

PAPER.—Printing Paper of all sizes; Record Paper, French, English and American Letter Paper, ruled or plain; Foolscap Paper of every quality, ruled or plain; Colored Papers; Wrapping Paper of every kind, &c., &c.

WALL PAPER.—Teastars, Fire Boards Borders Scenery Paper a large assortment constantly on hand.

PRINTING INK.—Type, and every description of material used in a Printing Office, always on hand.

JOB PRINTING.—The best Job Printing Office in the South is connected with my establishment. Plain and Fancy Printing, of every description, neatly and promptly executed.

BOOK BINDING.—Pamphlets Music Books, Periodicals, Law Books, &c., bound in every style at very low rates.

DOUBLE TRIANGLE, IRON FRONT STORE.

This subscriber has removed from the Masonic Hall building to the spacious Store with the Iron Front, opposite the Montgomery Hall, where he will continue the business of Engraving in all its branches; and also the repairing and finishing Shell Combs, Jewelry, &c., and the making of Ornamental Hair Work.

In connection with the above, he has opened a large and carefully selected stock of Fancy Goods, Toys, Jewelry, Hunting and Fishing Apparatus, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, Clocks, Spectacles, Pictures, &c., &c., being a more complete collection of Useful and Curious Articles than can be found elsewhere in the State.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Robert's celebrated Saloon Rifles and Pistols, a new article, no powder being used in the discharge. Having devoted much time to the study of Optics, he is confident of his ability to furnish Spectacles the best adapted to the eyes needing them, and of styles seldom found here. He will also keep an assortment of Stereoscopes, with Plates—a new, beautiful and instructive instrument.

Having a thorough knowledge of the subject, he is prepared to furnish the right sort of Masonic Jewels, Gavel, Marks, Medals, Regalia, Seals, Seal Presses and Lodge Furniture, at short notice.

Persons visiting the city will find in this store much to amuse and interest, and are cordially invited to call, whether wishing to purchase or not.

Orders for goods not in his line promptly attended to for a small commission.

S. SWAN.

Dec. 21, 1852.

TERMS—CASH.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.

TAKEN up by J. Reeves, and posted before M. P. Johnson, Esq., on the 26th day of July last, a bright bay mare mule, about four years old, common size, branded on the left shoulder with the letter L, some collar marks—appraised to sixty dollars.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Aug. 9, 1853.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS.

Near the Mansion House, Formerly

at Kears and Hope's, Broad

Street, Augusta, Ga.

Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices for cash.

May 10, 1853—1y.

FORNEY & BRODAX.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

36 Commerce & 36 Front Streets,

H. W. BRODAX, Mobile.

JOSEPH B. FORNEY, Ala.

Jacksonville, Benton Co.

Oct. 5, '52.—1y.

PECK & BRANDON,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS.

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE

and Groceries, in the Granite Building,

formerly occupied by William Johnson,

Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

Sept. 14, 1852.

M. P. STOVALL,

Warehouse and Commission

Merchant.

AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUES the business, in

all its branches, in the ex-

tensive Fire Proof Warehouse,

on Jackson Street, near the Globe Hotel,

and formerly occupied by Walker &

Bryson.

Having ample facilities for business,

and the disposition to extend every ac-

commodation to his customers, he pledges

his strict personal attention to the in-

terests of all those who may favor him

with patronage.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES,

BAGGING, &c., promptly and care-

fully filled, at the lowest market prices.

August 30th 1853.

Hunters Look Here!!

A splendid lot of LANCASTER

RIFLES, with percussion and

steel locks. Also men's and boys'

single barrel SHOT GUNS. Gun

locks, Powder and Caps.

For Sale at reduced prices by

W. WHITE.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

THE exercises in this Institution

will be resumed on Monday the

5th of September, under the super-

intendence of Miss F. P. NORTHUP.

Terms as heretofore. No extra

charge for French.

By order of the Board.

C. J. CLARK, Sec'y

Aug. 30, 1853.

INSURANCE.

JAMES G. L. HUEY, Agent

FOR the Southern Mutual In-

surance Company, is prepared to

take Life & Fire Insurance, in

the Counties of Benton and Tal-

ladesa, on the most liberal terms.—

Applications promptly attended to.

Office, Talladega, Ala.

Jan. 1, 1853.

PAIN KILLER.

PREPARED according to an approved

formula, and of warranted purity,

for sale by

HENDRICK & NISBET.

1852.

Public Land Sale at St. Ste-

phens Land Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an act of Congress approved 3rd March, 1853, entitled "an act authorizing the sale of certain reserved lands in Alabama, and in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by the 5th Sect Act of Congress, approved 3rd August, 1846, we shall proceed to offer at public sale on the 24th day of October, 1853, at this (St. Stephens) Office, the following tracts of public Land, herebefore reserved as CEDAR LANDS, to-wit:

T. 6, R. 4 E. Sec. 1—W. 1/2 N. W. 1/2

" 2 E. 1/2 and E. 1/2 S.

" 3 S. E. 1/2 and E. 1/2 S.

" 4 E. 1/2 N. W. 1/2 and

W. 1/2 S. E. 1/2

" 5 N. W. 1/2—E. 1/2 N.

E. 1/2 and W. 1/2

" 9 W. 1/2 N. W. 1/2—

S. W. 1/2

" 10 N. E. 1/2 S. W. 1/2

and E. 1/2 S. E. 1/2

" 11 S. E. 1/2

" 12 W. 1/2 S. E. 1/2

T. 7, R. 4 E. Sec. 29 N. E. Division—S

W. 1/2 and W. 1/2

S. E. 1/2

" 32 N. W. 1/2—W. 1/2

N. E. and S. E. 1/2

" 33 S. E. 1/2

" 34 N. E. 1/2

T. 7, R. 3, E. 28 W. 1/2 S. W. 1/2

" 29 E. 1/2 S. E. 1/2

" 32 E. 1/2 N. E. 1/2

All persons having preemption

rights to any portion of the above

lands are advised to make proof

thereof, and payment before the

day above designated for the com-

mencement of said sale, otherwise

their right will be forfeited.

JAMES MACOFFIN,

Register.

S. S. HOUSTON,

Receiver.

Aug. 9, 1853.—St.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE

OF LAND.

BY virtue of an order of the Pro-

bate Court of Benton County,

the undersigned, as Administratrix

with the will annexed of the estate

of Joseph Wilson, deceased, will

proceed to sell to the highest bid-

der, before the Court house door

in the Town of Jacksonville, on

the first Monday in October, 1853,

on a credit of two years, the fol-

lowing described Land, to-wit:

The north-west triangular half

of the north-west quarter of Sec-

tion (20) twenty, township (16)

sixteen and range (8) eight—also

the south west half of the south

west quarter of section (9) nine,

township (16) sixteen and range (8)

all east in the Coosa Land District

and in Benton County, Ala.

The purchaser will be required

to give note with approved secu-

rity, bearing interest from the date.

SARAH R. LIKENS,

Aug. 16, 1853. Adm'x.

GRASS SADDLES.

THE subscribers are now receiving

direct from manufacturers, both North

and South, the largest and best assort-

ment of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Raz-

ors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c., &c.

Together with an elegant stock of

Suspenders, Purses,

Beads, Wallers, Port-Monies, Gold and

Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles, &c.

Also,

Looking Glasses and Mirrors,

of every style and pattern, together with

a full and cheap stock of

School and Miscellaneous

BOOKS—PAPER, INK, &c.

Owing to the great scarcity of money

in the country, the subscribers are

determined to sell goods this season lower

than any house in Charleston or Augus-

ta.

Merchants from the country will please

call and examine for themselves.

DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY.

May, 10, 1853—1y.

W. & J. NELSON,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

Liquors, Wines, Cigars, &c.

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

All orders will be strictly attended to,

and the lowest prices charged.

AGENTS WANTED in every

town, village and hamlet in the United

States, in which one is not already es-

tablished. Address H. G. Farrell as a-

bove, accompanied with good reference

as to character, responsibility, &c.

July 12, 1853.—4t.

THE CAMP MEETING

at the Presbyterian Camp ground

11-2 miles south of White Plains,

will commence the Thursday even-

ing before the 2nd Sabbath in Sep-

tember. Ministers (orthodox) of

the Gospel are affectionately in-

ited to attend.

H. M. JONES.

RISLEY'S, Old Dr. Townsend's

Sands, and London's Sarsaparilla

and Longley's Great Panacea.

for sale by

HENDRICK & NISBET.

BONES & BROWN,

Successors to J. and S. Bones and Co.

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Hardware,

Cutlery, Guns, &c.

May 10, 1853. Augusta, Ga.

Look for Yourself.

THE undersigned offers to sell

a bargain in his Town Prop-

erty, consisting of 33 acres of

Land, lying in the incorporation

of Jacksonville, well improved.

One acre Lot to itself, with good

comfortable buildings on it, with

an ally between it and the bal-

ance of the Land. There is also

one two acre Lot with a Tan Yard

on it, containing about 60 laying

away vats, including limes, pool,

handlers, &c. with good shops,

cribs, stables, and a splendid Bark

house & Mill; also a good Slaughter-

house and Lot. The balance

of the Land is in a high state of

cultivation. Also 30 acres of Land

lying two and a half miles dis-

tant from Jacksonville, on the road

leading to Tuscaloosa. There is on

the place 26 or 28 acres in culti-

vation, with a comfortable House

and out Houses on it, with two

lasting wells of water.

Any person or persons wanting

to purchase can get a better bar-

gain than any where else, by call-

ing on the subscriber at Jacks-

onville.

F. SNOW.

Aug. 11, 1853.—4t.

H. G. FARRELL'S

Arabian Liniment.

This celebrated medicine, skillfully

prepared as it is of the most healing

and penetrating oils, can never

fail to cure almost every affliction

that could be alleviated by an external

remedy. Its superiority over all other

Liniments is proven by the miracu-

lous cures it performs, and by the great

and constantly increasing demand. There

has been sold in the past year more

than THREE MILLIONS OF BOT-

TLES, and there can be but few per-

sons found who do not bestow upon

it the highest praise for the rare virtues

it possesses. Nothing, perhaps, since

the creation of the world, has been so

successful as an external remedy for

all nervous diseases, as this wonderful

cure. When applied, it immediately

diffuses itself through the whole sys-

tem, soothing the irritated nerves,

allaying the most intense pains, and

creating a most delightful sensa-

tion. The following remarkable cure,

which can be attested to by hundreds

of persons fully acquainted with the

whole circumstance.

CHRONIC ENLARGEMENT OF THE

TONSILS.

My daughter, when six months old,

was taken with a swelling in the tonsils,

which grew larger till when six years

old she had great difficulty in swallow-

ing her food. Every night cough was

kept, fearing she would suffocate.

The best doctors attended her but could

give no relief. I took her to the most

eminent doctors in the East; they said

there was no help for her but to out-

grow it. With a sad heart I returned home

